

ABSTRACT

A server architecture remotely monitors client page render times by approximating the time lapse from when a hyperlink is first activated to request a web page to when the web page is rendered on the requesting client machine. When the server receives a request, it locates or generates the appropriate page and attaches a script with the current time stamp. A session ID is generated to identify the client-server session associated with the time stamp. The stamped page is returned to the client and rendered. The script is executed to return the time stamp to the server. The server measures the time lapse between the returned time stamp and the current time to derive a close approximation of client page render time. To derive the average time-to-render on a per user basis, multiple client page render times that share a common session ID are collected and averaged.